

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 10-238374

(43)Date of publication of application : 08.09.1998

(51)Int.CI.

F02D 15/04  
F02B 23/00  
F02B 23/08  
F02D 41/02  
F02D 43/00

(21)Application number : 09-037681

(71)Applicant : DAIHATSU MOTOR CO LTD

(22)Date of filing : 21.02.1997

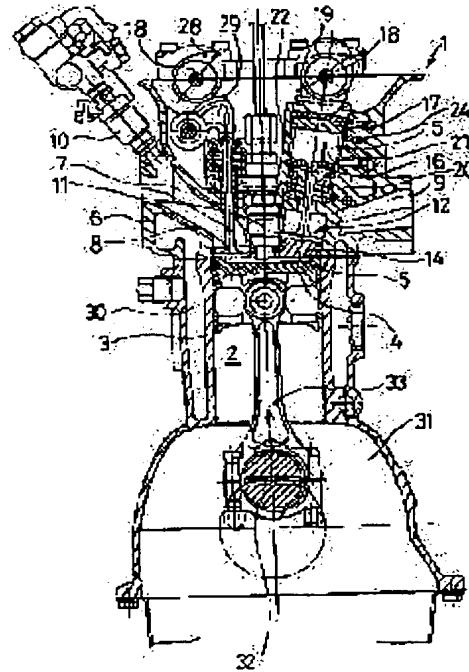
(72)Inventor : UCHIDA KATSUMI  
SHIRAI KATSUHIKO  
SERIZAWA TAKESHI

## (54) PREMIXTURE IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE AND IGNITION TIMING CONTROL METHOD

## (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To perform proper control of an ignition timing in a wide load range.

**SOLUTION:** A premixture ignition internal combustion engine comprises a premixture fuel injector 10 to feed fuel in intake air to effect premixture; an ignition fuel injector 11 to be located in a combustion chamber 5 and start ignition in a manner to match with an ignition timing; a compression ratio varying mechanism 12 to vary the volume of the combustion chamber 5 and vary a compression ratio; and a control means to vary a premature fuel amount and a compression ratio according to the load state of an internal combustion engine. By varying the compression ratio according to the premature fuel amount based on a load state, control is effected so that self-ignition is prevented from occurring before an ignition timing even in any load state. With this state, ignition fuel is fed in a combustion chamber in a manner to match with an ignition timing and by starting the ignition, ignition and combustion are reliably controlled.



## LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 06.09.2000

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection] 18.05.2004

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

## \* NOTICES \*

**JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.**

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

CLAIMS

---

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The premixing ignition internal combustion engine characterized by having the premixed fuel supply means which supplies and carries out premixing of the fuel during inhalation of air, an ignition initiation means to make ignition start according to an ignition stage, the compression ratio adjustable means which carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a combustion chamber ], and carries out adjustable [ of the compression ratio ], and the control means which carries out adjustable [ of the amount of premixed fuel, and the compression ratio ] according to an internal combustion engine's loaded condition.

[Claim 2] In the premixing ignition internal combustion engine which makes ignition start according to an ignition stage while carrying out premixing of the fuel during inhalation of air The process computed from the process which computes the ignition temperature in the amount of premixed fuel according to a load, and the ignition temperature which computed the compression ratio from which compression edge temperature turns into temperature which premixed fuel does not light with the intake-air temperature, The ignition stage control approach of the premixing ignition internal combustion engine characterized by having the process adjusted to the computed compression ratio.

[Claim 3] The control room facing a combustion chamber and the 1st piston which fitting of the migration of into a control room is made free, and carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a control room ], The 2nd piston fitting of the migration of was made free to the end side of an oil pressure room while connecting with the 1st piston, The 3rd piston driven by the cam which is interlocked with a crankshaft and rotated while fitting of the migration is made free to the other end side of an oil pressure room, A means to turn the 2nd piston to the other end side of an oil pressure room, and to energize it, The compression ratio adjustable device of the internal combustion engine characterized by having the means which will miss oil pressure from an oil pressure room if located in the location of the arbitration which can be adjusted in case the 2nd piston moves towards the end side of an oil pressure room with migration of the 3rd piston.

---

[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

**JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.**

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

---

### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the premixing ignition internal combustion engine which can control an ignition stage in the large load range appropriately especially, its ignition stage control approach, and the compression ratio adjustable device of the internal combustion engine which can use suitable for it about a premixing ignition internal combustion engine.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The gaseous mixture by which fuel injection was completed earlier enough than an ignition stage, and air was comparatively mixed with the fuel by homogeneity at the ignition stage is formed, and the usual gasoline engine is lit by jump spark ignition with an ignition plug near the compression edge, is made to complete combustion of gaseous mixture because a flame spreads a combustion chamber with the ignition as the starting point, and is controlling pressure generating by ignition timing.

[0003] On the other hand, the usual Diesel engine considers as the conditions that the cylinder internal pressure and temperature in a top dead center can be lit, with a high compression ratio, supplies a fuel (high cetane number fuels, such as gas oil) there, and is controlling pressure generating by the fuel-supply stage.

[0004] By the way, in the above-mentioned usual gasoline engine, although the fall of combustion temperature and thin air-fuel ratio combustion are effective in reduction of NOx in an exhaust gas, since it is flame propagation combustion by one-point ignition, ignition stability will fall as the gas of an end burns and remains or an air-fuel ratio becomes thin. Therefore, when fuel supply is premixing, the air-fuel ratios of an inflammable thin limitation are [ 22-25 ] limitations. Moreover, although what carries out direct injection in a cylinder of the fuel is proposed and a thin limitation can be expanded to 40-50 in that case, since mixed temper cloth is not homogeneous, there is fear of smoked generating.

[0005] Moreover, in the usual Diesel engine, although the property of being easy to carry out autohesion fire of the fuel to the lean combustion limitation is fundamentally infinite, since the fuel is not fully mixed with air at the time of ignition, NOx will occur by combustion in a part with a deep air-fuel ratio, or a smoke will fully be generated in combustion batch \*\*\*\*.

[0006] moreover, the technique of the fumigation to which a fuel with the low cetane number is supplied into a cylinder at an early stage rather than the usual fuel injection timing (like for example, an inhalation-of-air line -- inside), and carries out autohesion fire by compression as a Diesel engine's special operating method as compared with gas oil etc. is known. It is what made it the key objective for this to use the bad fuel of ignitionability, and the little fuel is formed as premixed air at an early stage rather than the usual fuel injection timing, and it is going to compensate the badness of the ignitionability of a fuel with injecting the remaining fuel at the usual fuel injection timing. However, while the possible fuel quantity of presenting premixing from the problem of the premature ignition of premixed air in the engine using this approach since the compression ratio was fixed is restricted, since most fuels are injected at the usual fuel injection timing, a fuel is not fully mixed with air at the time of ignition, but it has come to improve the trouble of NOx generating and smoked generating which a Diesel engine has.

[0007] When the premixing autohesion fire internal combustion engine of a high compression ratio which did premixing of the fuel, forms homogeneous gaseous mixture and was made to do autohesion fire combustion is realized, even if an air-fuel ratio is thin, combustion will be completed all at once with multipoint ignition, and efficient and a low emission engine with very low (about 10 ppm) NOx discharge concentration with the high and fuel consumption engine performance will be obtained there, as indicated by JP,7-332141,A etc.

#### [0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the above-mentioned premixing autohesion fire internal combustion engine, in order to carry out autohesion fire, there is a problem that control of an ignition stage is very difficult. That is, if the temperature in a cylinder is uncontrollable to arbitration, the ignition stage control stabilized in the large load range has the problem of being impossible.

[0009] In addition, a means to supply 15 - 25% of fuel of the total fuel quantity to JP,7-332140,A directly to a combustion chamber near the compression top dead center apart from the fuel-supply means which carries out premixing is established. Although what aimed at expansion of a stable ignition field by stable ignition combustion by stratification combustion is indicated controlling the increment in NOx generation It is a compound gestalt with a Diesel engine, and these both function conflicts, and it does not restrict that both those advantages are acquired, but actual control has the problem of being difficult.

[0010] This invention aims at offering the premixing ignition internal combustion engine which can control an ignition stage in the large load range appropriately, its ignition stage control approach, and the compression ratio adjustable device of the internal combustion engine which can use suitable for it in view of the above-mentioned conventional trouble.

#### [0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The premixed fuel supply means which the premixing ignition internal combustion engine of this invention supplies a fuel during inhalation of air, and carries out premixing. An ignition initiation means to make ignition start according to an ignition stage, and the compression ratio adjustable means which carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a combustion chamber ], and carries out adjustable [ of the compression ratio ], It has the control means which carries out adjustable [ of the amount of premixed fuel, and the compression ratio ] according to an internal combustion engine's loaded condition. He is trying to control ignition combustion certainly by making ignition start according to an ignition stage, controlling not to carry out autohesion fire before an ignition stage by any loaded condition by carrying out adjustable [ of the compression ratio ] according to the amount of premixed fuel based on loaded condition.

[0012] While controlling a compression ratio so that the premixed air formed in the concentration according to loaded condition does not carry out autohesion fire before an ignition stage, according to an ignition stage, namely, by supplying an ignition fuel Form many

flame nuclei in a combustion chamber by combustion of the diffused ignition fuel, by that cause, carry out induction of the multipoint autohesion fire of the premixed air of a combustion chamber, burn it, and this controls an ignition stage appropriately also in the large load range. homogeneity -- gaseous mixture -- it enables it to attain improvement and exhaust-gas defecation of the lean combustion and whenever [ isochore ] by simultaneous combustion

[0013] Moreover, the ignition stage control approach of the premixing ignition internal combustion engine of this invention In the premixing autohesion fire internal combustion engine which makes ignition start according to an ignition stage while carrying out premixing of the fuel during inhalation of air The process computed from the process which computes the ignition temperature in the amount of premixed fuel according to a load, and the ignition temperature which computed the compression ratio from which compression edge temperature turns into temperature which premixed fuel does not light with the intake-air temperature, Have the process adjusted to the computed compression ratio, and the ignition temperature is computed from the premixed air concentration (the amount of premixed fuel, and air content) according to a load. It is made to carry out multipoint autohesion fire by ignition initiation steadily, without carrying out autohesion fire in front of a compression edge by computing and adjusting a compression ratio, referring to an intake-air temperature so that it may not become the ignition temperature at a compression edge.

[0014] Moreover, the compression ratio adjustable device of the internal combustion engine of this invention The control room facing a combustion chamber and the 1st piston which fitting of the migration of into a control room is made free, and carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a control room ], The 2nd piston fitting of the migration of was made free to the end side of an oil pressure room while connecting with the 1st piston, The 3rd piston driven by the cam which is interlocked with a crankshaft and rotated while fitting of the migration is made free to the other end side of an oil pressure room, It has the means which will miss oil pressure from an oil pressure room if located in the location of a means to turn the 2nd piston to the other end side of an oil pressure room, and to energize it, and the arbitration which can be adjusted in case the 2nd piston moves towards the end side of an oil pressure room with migration of the 3rd piston. Adjustable [ of the volume of the control room facing a combustion chamber ] is carried out, and it can be made to carry out by adjusting the location which misses oil pressure from an oil pressure room adjustable [ of the compression ratio ] often [ responsibility ] and with high precision. Moreover, the 1st piston can move for every combustion stroke, and he can ventilate the ambient atmosphere of a control room continuously, and is trying for a bad influence not to arise like a combustion line for good change of a compression ratio by moving the 1st piston which carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a control room ] by the cam interlocked with a crankshaft, missing oil pressure and making it not move any more in the location used as the compression ratio of arbitration.

[0015] In addition, this compression ratio adjustable device is effectively applicable also to the premixing autohesion fire internal combustion engine which controlled the ignition stage appropriately also in the large load range, when the gaseous mixture of premixed fuel detects the stage which carried out autohesion fire by the sensor and adjusts a compression ratio according to the detected autohesion fire stage.

[0016]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, 1 operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 1 - drawing 7.

[0017] In drawing 1 , it is the premixing ignition internal combustion engine which 1 makes a gasoline main premixed fuel and uses gas oil with the high cetane number as an ignition fuel, and is the cylinder head which the cylinder liner in which 2 forms the gas column in and 3 forms a gas column peripheral wall, and 4 cover a piston, and 6 covers the top face of a gas column 1, and forms a combustion chamber 5 between piston 3 top faces. 7 is the suction port formed in the cylinder head 6, and the intake valve 8 which opens and closes opening 7a to the combustion chamber 5 of this suction port 7 is formed. The exhaust air bulb (not shown) which 9 is the exhaust air port formed in the cylinder head 6, and opens and closes opening 9a (refer to drawing 4 ) to a combustion chamber 5 is prepared similarly. 10 is a premixed fuel injector which carries out injection supply of the premixed fuel towards the stem base of an intake valve 8 through a suction port 7, and 11 is an ignition fuel injector which carries out injection supply of the ignition fuel towards the center section of the combustion chamber 5. 12 is a compression ratio adjustable device which carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a combustion chamber 5 ]. The arrangement configuration in the combustion chamber 5 of opening 7a of these suction ports 7, opening 9a of the exhaust air port 9, the ignition fuel injector 11, and the compression ratio adjustable device 12 is shown in drawing 4 .

[0018] The control room 13 facing a combustion chamber 5 as the compression ratio adjustable device 12 is shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3 , The 1st piston 14 which fitting of the migration of into a control room 13 is made free, and carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a control room 13 ], The 2nd piston 16 fitting of the migration of was made free to the end side of the oil pressure room 15 while connecting with the 1st piston 14, The 3rd piston 17 fitting of the migration of was made free to the other end side of the oil pressure room 15, The cam 19 for compression ratio adjustable attached in the cam shaft 18 connected with the crankshaft (not shown), The spring 20 which turns the 2nd piston 16 to the other end side of the oil pressure room 15, and energizes it, In case the 2nd piston 16 resists the energization force of a spring 20 and moves towards the end side of the oil pressure room 15 through the oil pressure in the oil pressure room 15 with migration of the 3rd piston 17 by the cam 19 When it moves to the location of the arbitration which can be adjusted, adjustable \*\*\*\*\* which misses oil pressure from the oil pressure room 15 carried out, and it has the means 21.

[0019] The pivotable control sleeve 22 in which adjustable \*\*\*\*\* carries out and a means 21 forms the peripheral wall of the successive range of the 2nd piston 16 in the oil pressure room 15, The control rack 24 which gears with the gearing 23 formed in the periphery of this control sleeve 22, It consists of a spill slot 25 formed in the control sleeve 22, and an oil pressure relief bypass 26 formed in the cylinder head 6 so that it might be open for free passage into the spill slot 25 in the predetermined location of control sleeve 22 periphery. By carrying out adjustable, the rotation location of a control sleeve 22 with the control rack 25 It will stop, if the 2nd piston 16 moves to an arbitration location even if the opening location to the oil pressure relief bypass 26 of the spill slot 25 changes and the 3rd piston 17 moves a fixed stroke by the cam 19 in connection with it. It is constituted so that adjustable [ of the volume of a control room 13 ] may be carried out at the 1st piston 14 in connection with it. 27 is an oil supply path which supplies oil pressure to the oil pressure room 17, when it moves to the other end of the oil pressure room 15, as the 3rd piston 18 shows drawing 3 from the location of the end of the oil pressure room 15 of drawing 2 by rotation of a cam 19.

[0020] Moreover, in drawing 1 , the cam for which 28 opens and closes an intake valve 8 and an exhaust air bulb, and 29 are rocker arms. The water cooled jacket with which 30 was formed in the perimeter of a gas column 2 and the upper part of a combustion chamber 5, and 31 are connecting rods with which a crank case and 32 connect a crankshaft and 33 connects a piston 4 with a crankshaft 32.

[0021] Next, a motion-control configuration is explained with reference to drawing 5 - drawing 7 . In drawing 5 , 35 is ECU (engine control unit). A compression ratio, a crank angle, an intake-air temperature, current pressure-of-induction-pipe force, and current accelerator opening, The detecting signal about an engine speed is inputted and the map 36 (thing based on the graph shown in drawing 7 ) stored in ROM is referred to. It is constituted so that the position control signal of the control rack 24, the fuel quantity

which carries out injection supply from the premixed fuel injector 10 and the control signal of fuel injection timing, and the fuel-injection-timing control signal by the ignition fuel injector 11 may be outputted.

[0022] Here, a current compression ratio is called for from the position control signal of the control rack 24. Moreover, about fuel quantity, an ignition fuel is set as a little constant rate, and the injection quantity of premixed fuel changes-like proportionally [ abbreviation ] according to the load called for from the pressure-of-induction-pipe force, accelerator opening, and an engine speed. Moreover, about injection timing, an ignition fuel is set up according to a crank angle and rotational speed so that the optimal ignition stage may come, and it is enough set as the last suitable period rather than it lights, so that homogeneous gaseous mixture may be formed about premixed fuel.

[0023] Next, control action is explained with reference to drawing 6 and drawing 7. First, compression edge temperature is computed from a current compression ratio and a current intake-air temperature by step #1. In drawing 7, the pressure in a compression edge is taken along an axis of abscissa, and it is effective compression ratio epsilon. It is shown all over drawing. Current, for example, an intake-air temperature, i.e., compression initiation temperature, is 20 degrees C, and it is effective compression ratio epsilon.

Supposing it is 12 and is in the A point in drawing, compression edge temperature is about 350 degrees C. Next, it asks from a map as computes a load, computes the premixed fuel amount of supply according to the load by step #3 and shows the ignition temperature in the air-fuel ratio to drawing 8 from the pressure-of-induction-pipe force, accelerator opening, and an engine speed by step #2. In drawing 7, the ignition temperature is about 370 degrees C, if the gasoline concentration phi is 0.7, since it is higher than compression edge temperature, it will not light, but supposing a load becomes large at present and the gasoline concentration phi according to it is set to 1.0, the ignition temperature will become about 270 degrees C. Then, in order to light that it is a compression ratio as it is in front of a compression edge, it asks for the compression ratio which becomes the compression edge temperature lower next than the ignition temperature of 270 degrees C at step #4. For example, effective compression ratio epsilon in drawing If a compression ratio is set as the B point of 8, in the compression edge temperature at that time, ignition temperature will become about 290 degrees C at about 270 degrees C. And this effective compression ratio epsilon The ignition temperature of the ignition fuel at the time of being 8 is about 230 degrees C, and since it is lower enough than the compression edge temperature of 270 degrees C, it lights certainly. Next, it is effective compression ratio epsilon at step #5. An adjustment signal is outputted to the control rack 24, and it adjusts to the compression ratio corresponding to the air-fuel ratio according to a load so that it may be set to 12-8. Subsequently, a control signal is outputted to the premixed fuel injector 10 so that the above-mentioned amount of premixed fuel may be supplied by step #6, an injection signal is outputted to the ignition fuel injector 11 to timing predetermined by step #7, and injection supply of the ignition fuel of a constant rate is carried out.

[0024] Since the ignition temperature is computed from the amount of premixed fuel corresponding to loaded condition, a compression ratio is computed so that it may not become the ignition temperature at a compression edge, and the control rack 24 is adjusted in this way according to this operation gestalt By there being no possibility that the premixed air of the concentration according to loaded condition may carry out autohesion fire before an ignition stage, and on the other hand injecting an ignition fuel from the ignition fuel injector 11 according to an ignition stage Many flame nuclei will be formed in a combustion chamber 5 by combustion of the diffused ignition fuel, induction of the multipoint autohesion fire of the premixed air in a combustion chamber 5 will be carried out by that cause, and it will burn all at once. Therefore, also in the large load range, an ignition stage can be controlled appropriately, and improvement and exhaust-gas defecation of the lean combustion and whenever [ isochore ] by simultaneous combustion of gaseous mixture can be attained.

[0025] Although the above-mentioned operation gestalt showed the example which forms the ignition fuel injector 11 as an ignition initiation means, and supplies gas oil with the high cetane number as an ignition fuel, an ignition fuel does not need to be a different-species fuel with which the cetane number is different, and the same fuel is sufficient as it. because, the local gaseous mixture at the time of the ignition fuel injected according to the ignition stage forming many flame nuclei -- since concentration will be in a condition surely deeper than that of premixed air, ignition temperature is low, therefore even if premixed fuel and an ignition fuel are the same fuels, the same combustion system as the above will be materialized, and the same effectiveness will be acquired.

[0026] Moreover, as an ignition initiation means, not only the ignition fuel injector 11 but other means are also applicable. For example, application of a plasma jet ignition method can be considered. Since according to this it blows off to a combustion chamber and induction of the simultaneous autohesion fire of the remaining premixed fuel is carried out while premixed fuel forms many flame nuclei with electrical energy, improvement and exhaust-gas defecation of the lean combustion and whenever [ isochore ] by simultaneous combustion of premixed air can be attained like the above.

[0027] Moreover, you may make it inject directly in front enough, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt showed the example which carries out injection supply of the premixed fuel into a suction port 7 from the premixed fuel injector 10 rather than it lights premixed fuel into a cylinder.

[0028] Furthermore, with the above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the operation gestalt in the internal combustion engine of a four cycle was illustrated, the premixing ignition internal combustion engine of this invention can apply also to a uniflow system two-cycle internal combustion engine like other operation gestalten shown in drawing 8.

[0029] He is the premixing ignition internal combustion engine of the two cycle which 41 makes a gasoline a main fuel and uses gas oil with the high cetane number as an ignition fuel in drawing 8. The cylinder liner in which 42 forms the gas column in and 43 forms a gas column peripheral wall, and 44 A piston, 45 is the scavenging-air hole formed in the middle height location near the bottom dead point of the piston 44 in a gas column peripheral wall, and swirl port 45a which inclined in the tangential direction, and straight port 45b which turns to the core of a gas column 42 are arranged in the hoop direction by turns. 46 is the scavenging-air room arranged in the periphery of the scavenging-air hole 45. 47 covers the top face of a gas column 42, the cylinder head which forms a combustion chamber between piston 44 top faces, and 48 are the exhaust air ports formed in the cylinder head 57, and the exhaust air bulb 49 which opens and closes exhaust-port 48a which carries out opening is formed in the combustion chamber. The premixed fuel injector with which 50 carries out injection supply of the main fuel in the first half of a compression stroke, and 51 are ignition fuel injectors which carry out injection supply of the ignition fuel at a combustion chamber. Moreover, 52 is a compression ratio adjustable device which carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a combustion chamber ], and is the same configuration as the compression ratio adjustable device 12 of the above-mentioned operation gestalt.

[0030] In addition, the scavenging pump with which 53 carry out pressurization supply of the new mind at the scavenging-air room 46, the cam for which a connecting rod and 56 open and close a crank case, and, as for a crankshaft and 55, 57 opens [ as for 54 ] and closes the exhaust air bulb 49, and 58 are cylinder head covers among drawing 8.

[0031] Also in this operation gestalt, premixing of the amount of premixing main fuels according to a load is injected and carried out even to a compression edge into new mind from the premixed fuel injector 50. By carrying out adjustable [ of the volume of a combustion chamber ] by the compression ratio adjustable device 52 so that it may become a compression ratio according to the amount of premixed fuel, and injecting an ignition fuel from the ignition fuel injector 51 at an ignition stage certain -- ignition

combustion -- being controllable -- homogeneity -- gaseous mixture -- improvement and exhaust-gas defecation of the lean combustion and whenever [ isochore ] by simultaneous combustion can be attained.

[0032] Furthermore, the above-mentioned compression ratio adjustable devices 12 and 52 detect the stage in which the gaseous mixture of premixed fuel carried out autohesion fire in the combustion process to precede by the sensor. Are applicable also to the premixing autohesion fire internal combustion engine which controlled the ignition stage in the large load range appropriately by adjusting a compression ratio according to the detected autohesion fire stage, concentration of gaseous mixture, etc. In that case, since it is not necessary to form the ignition fuel injectors 11 and 51, a configuration becomes easy.

[0033]

[Effect of the Invention] The premixed fuel supply means which supplies and carries out premixing of the fuel during inhalation of air as mentioned above according to the premixing ignition internal combustion engine of this invention, Since it has an ignition initiation means to make ignition start according to an ignition stage, the adjustable compression means which carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a combustion chamber ], and carries out adjustable [ of the compression ratio ], and the control means which carries out adjustable [ of the amount of premixed fuel, and the compression ratio ] according to an internal combustion engine's loaded condition Controlling not to carry out autohesion fire before an ignition stage by any loaded condition by carrying out adjustable [ of the compression ratio ] according to the amount of premixed fuel based on loaded condition starting ignition according to an ignition stage to a combustion chamber -- certain -- ignition combustion -- being controllable -- homogeneity -- gaseous mixture -- improvement and exhaust-gas defecation of the lean combustion and whenever [ isochore ] by simultaneous combustion can be attained.

[0034] Moreover, the process which computes the ignition temperature in the amount of premixed fuel according to a load according to the ignition stage control approach of the premixing ignition internal combustion engine of this invention, Since it has the process which computes the compression ratio from which compression edge temperature turns into temperature which premixed fuel does not light from an intake-air temperature and the computed ignition temperature, and the process adjusted to the computed compression ratio Multipoint autohesion fire can be steadily carried out by ignition initiation, without carrying out autohesion fire in front of a compression edge by computing the ignition temperature from the amount of premixed fuel according to a load, and computing and adjusting a compression ratio, referring to an intake-air temperature so that it may not become the ignition temperature at a compression edge.

[0035] Moreover, the control room facing a combustion chamber according to the compression ratio adjustable device of the internal combustion engine of this invention, The 1st piston which fitting of the migration of into a control room is made free, and carries out adjustable [ of the volume of a control room ], The 2nd piston fitting of the migration of was made free to the end side of an oil pressure room while connecting with the 1st piston, The 3rd piston driven by the cam which is interlocked with a crankshaft and rotated while fitting of the migration is made free to the other end side of an oil pressure room, Since it has the means which misses oil pressure from an oil pressure room if located in the location of a means to turn the 2nd piston to the other end side of an oil pressure room, and to energize it, and the arbitration which can be adjusted in case the 2nd piston moves towards the end side of an oil pressure room with migration of the 3rd piston Adjustable [ of the volume of the control room facing a combustion chamber by adjusting the location which misses oil pressure from an oil pressure room ] is carried out, and it can carry out adjustable [ of the compression ratio ] often [ responsibility ] and with high precision. And the 1st piston can move for every combustion stroke, the ambient atmosphere of a control room can be ventilated continuously, and it can prevent that a bad influence arises at a combustion process by good change of a compression ratio.

---

[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

**JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.**

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

---

**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

**[Drawing 1]** It is the vertical section front view showing the outline configuration of 1 operation gestalt of the premixing ignition internal combustion engine of this invention.

**[Drawing 2]** It is the expansion vertical section front view of the important section in this operation gestalt.

**[Drawing 3]** It is the sectional view showing other operating state of the compression ratio adjustable device in this operation gestalt.

**[Drawing 4]** It is the top view showing the arrangement configuration in this operation gestalt.

**[Drawing 5]** It is the block diagram of the control configuration in this operation gestalt.

**[Drawing 6]** It is the flow chart of the control action in this operation gestalt.

**[Drawing 7]** It is the graph which shows the relation of the ignition temperature of the compression ratio and compression edge temperature in this operation gestalt, premixed fuel, and an ignition fuel.

**[Drawing 8]** It is the vertical section front view showing the outline configuration of other operation gestalten of the premixing ignition internal combustion engine of this invention.

**[Description of Notations]**

1 Premixing Ignition Internal Combustion Engine

5 Combustion Chamber

10 Premixed Fuel Injector

11 Ignition Fuel Injector

12 Compression Ratio Adjustable Device

13 Control Room

14 1st Piston

15 Oil Pressure Room

16 2nd Piston

17 3rd Piston

19 Cam for Compression Ratio Adjustable

20 Spring

21 Adjustable \*\*\*\*\* Carries Out and it is Means.

35 ECU

41 Premixing Ignition Internal Combustion Engine

50 Premixed Fuel Injector

51 Ignition Fuel Injector

52 Compression Ratio Adjustable Device

---

[Translation done.]

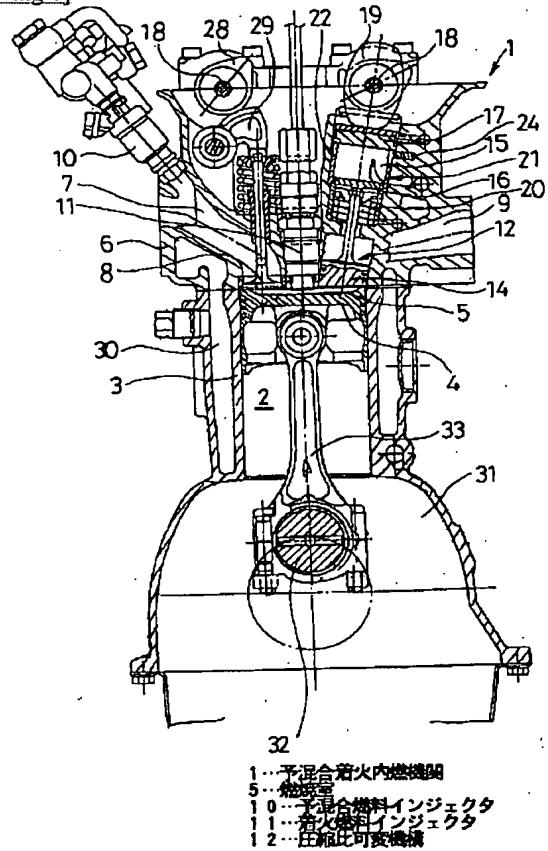
## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

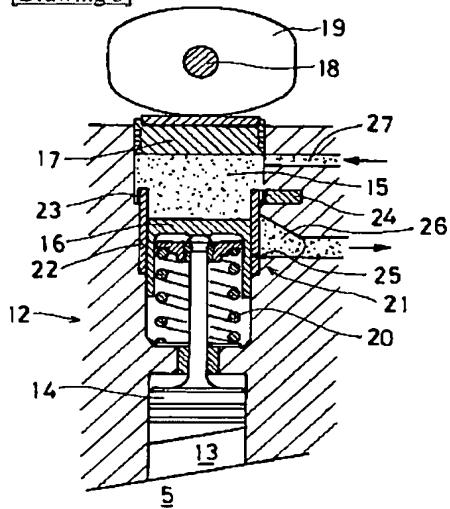
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DRAWINGS

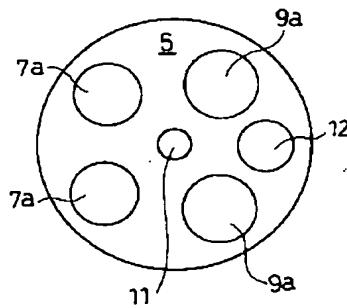
[Drawing 1]



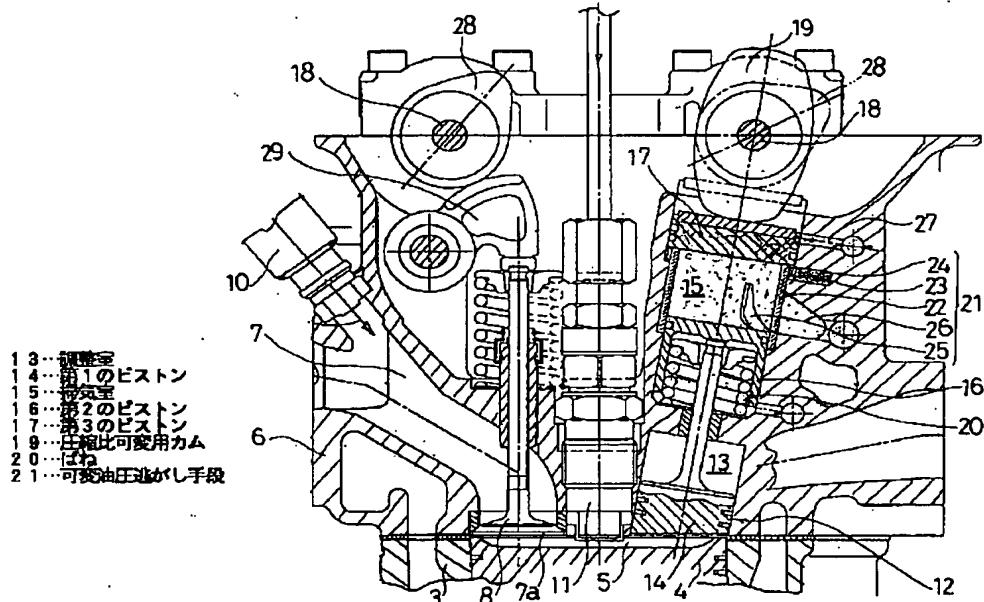
[Drawing 3]



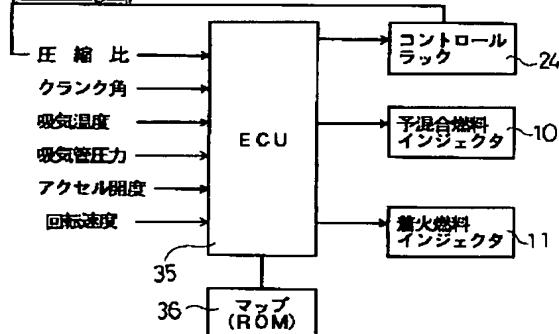
[Drawing 4]



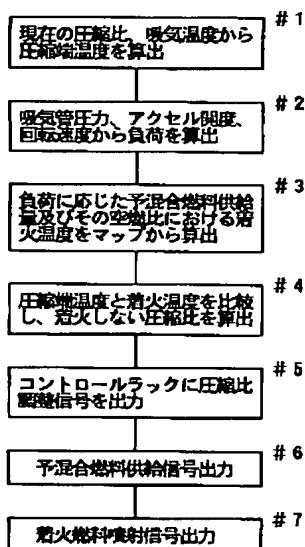
[Drawing 2]



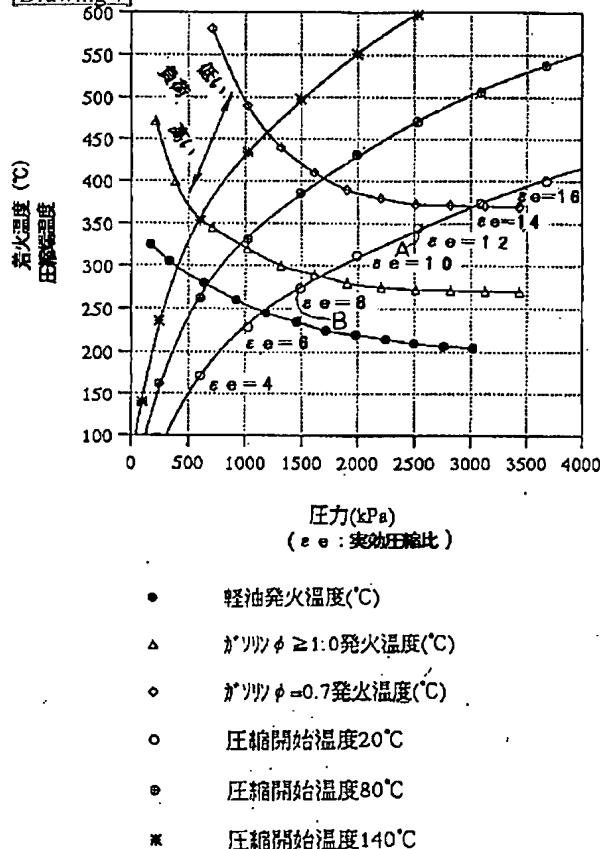
[Drawing 5]



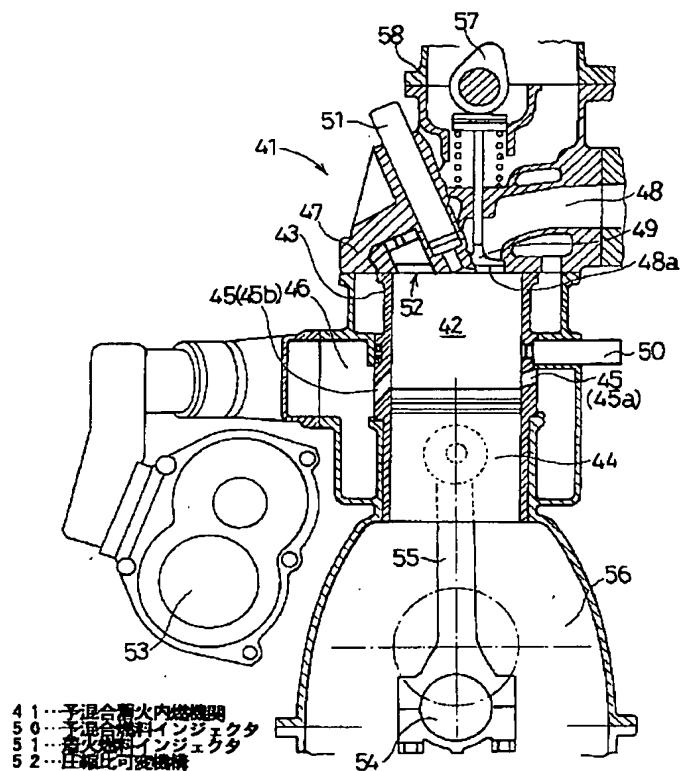
[Drawing 6]



### [Drawing 7]



[Drawing 8]



[Translation done.]

特開平10-238374

(43) 公開日 平成10年(1998)9月8日

(51) Int. Cl. 6

F02D 15/04

識別記号

F I

F02D 15/04

F

C

F02B 23/00

23/08

F02B 23/00

P

F02D 41/02

385

F02D 41/02

X

385 審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 3 O L (全 8 頁) 最終頁に続く

(21) 出願番号

特願平9-37681

(71) 出願人 000002967

ダイハツ工業株式会社

大阪府池田市ダイハツ町1番1号

(22) 出願日

平成9年(1997)2月21日

(72) 発明者 内田 克己

大阪府池田市桃園2丁目1番1号 ダイハツ工業株式会社内

(72) 発明者 白井 克彦

大阪府池田市桃園2丁目1番1号 ダイハツ工業株式会社内

(72) 発明者 芹澤 肇

大阪府池田市桃園2丁目1番1号 ダイハツ工業株式会社内

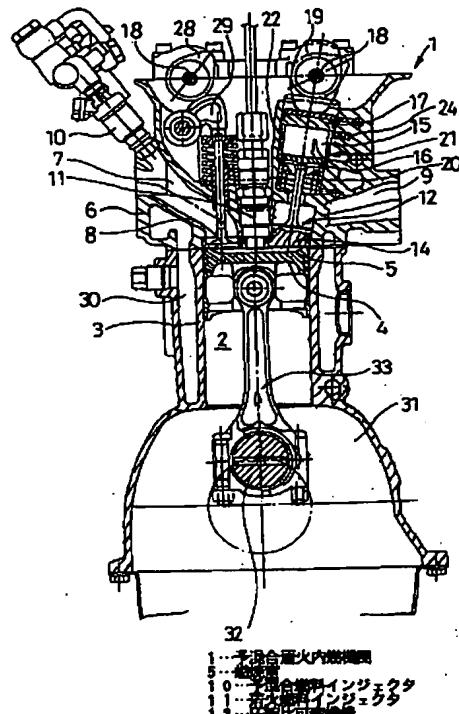
(74) 代理人 弁理士 石原 勝

(54) 【発明の名称】予混合着火内燃機関とその着火時期制御方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 予混合着火内燃機関において、広い負荷範囲で着火時期を適切に制御する。

【解決手段】 吸気中に燃料を供給して予混合する予混合燃料インジェクタ10と、燃焼室5内に着火時期に合わせて着火を開始させる着火燃料インジェクタ11と、燃焼室5の容積を可変して圧縮比を可変する圧縮比可変機構12と、内燃機関の負荷状態に応じて予混合燃料量及び圧縮比を可変する制御手段とを備え、負荷状態に基づく予混合燃料量に応じて圧縮比を可変することによってどのような負荷状態でも着火時期前に自着火しないように制御しつつ、燃焼室に着火時期に合わせて着火燃料を供給して着火を開始することによって確実に着火燃焼を制御するようにした。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 吸気中に燃料を供給して予混合する予混合燃料供給手段と、着火時期に合わせて着火を開始させる着火開始手段と、燃焼室の容積を可変して圧縮比を可変する圧縮比可変手段と、内燃機関の負荷状態に応じて予混合燃料量及び圧縮比を可変する制御手段とを備えたことを特徴とする予混合着火内燃機関。

【請求項2】 吸気中に燃料を予混合するとともに着火時期に合わせて着火を開始させる予混合着火内燃機関において、負荷に応じた予混合燃料量における着火温度を算出する工程と、圧縮端温度が予混合燃料が着火しない温度となる圧縮比を、吸気温度と算出した着火温度とから算出する工程と、算出した圧縮比に調整する工程とを備えたことを特徴とする予混合着火内燃機関の着火時期制御方法。

【請求項3】 燃焼室に臨む調整室と、調整室内に移動自在に嵌合されて調整室の容積を可変する第1のピストンと、第1のピストンに連結されるとともに油圧室の一端側に移動自在に嵌合された第2のピストンと、油圧室の他端側に移動自在に嵌合されるとともにクランク軸に連動して回転するカムにて駆動される第3のピストンと、第2のピストンを油圧室の他端側に向けて付勢する手段と、第2のピストンが第3のピストンの移動に伴って油圧室の一端側に向けて移動する際に調整可能な任意の位置に位置すると油圧室から油圧を逃がす手段とを備えたことを特徴とする内燃機関の圧縮比可変機構。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、予混合着火内燃機関に関し、特に広い負荷範囲で着火時期を適切に制御することができる予混合着火内燃機関とその着火時期制御方法、及びそれに好適に利用できる内燃機関の圧縮比可変機構に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】 通常のガソリン機関は、着火時期より十分に早い時期に燃料噴射を完了して着火時期には燃料と空気が比較的均質に混合された混合気が形成されるようになり、圧縮端近傍で点火プラグにより火花点火で着火し、その着火を起点として燃焼室内を火炎が伝播していくことで混合気の燃焼を完了するようにしておらず、点火時期により圧力発生を制御している。

【0003】 一方、通常のディーゼル機関は、高圧縮比により上死点での筒内圧力と温度を着火可能な条件とし、そこに燃料（軽油等の高セタン価燃料）を供給し、その燃料供給時期により圧力発生を制御している。

【0004】 ところで、上記通常のガソリン機関では、排出ガスにおけるNO<sub>x</sub>の低減には、燃焼温度の低下、希薄空燃比燃焼が有効であるが、一点点火による火炎伝播燃焼であるため、末端のガスが燃え残ったり、空燃比が希薄になるにしたがって着火安定性が低下することに

なる。そのため、燃料供給が予混合の場合可燃希薄限界は空燃比が22～25が限界である。また、燃料を筒内直噴するものも提案されており、その場合希薄限界を40～50まで拡大できるが、混合気分布が均質でないため、スモーク発生の恐れがある。

【0005】 また、通常のディーゼル機関では、燃料が自着火し易いという特性から希薄燃焼限界は基本的に無限大であるが、着火時に空気と燃料が十分に混合されていないために、空燃比の濃い部分での燃焼によりNO<sub>x</sub>が発生したり、十分に燃焼仕切れずにスモークを発生することになる。

【0006】 また、ディーゼル機関の特殊な運転方法として、軽油等に比較しセタン価の低い燃料を通常の噴射時期よりも早期に（例えば、吸気行程中に）筒内へ供給し、圧縮により自着火させるフューミゲーションという手法が知られている。これは着火性の悪い燃料を使用することを主目的としたもので、通常の噴射時期よりも早期に少量の燃料を予混合気として形成しておき、通常の噴射時期に残りの燃料を噴射することで燃料の着火性の悪さを補おうとしたものである。しかし、この方法を用いた機関においては圧縮比は一定であったために予混合気の過早着火の問題から予混合に供することの可能な燃料量が制限されるとともに、通常の噴射時期に大半の燃料を噴射することから着火時に空気と燃料が十分に混合されおらず、ディーゼル機関の持つNO<sub>x</sub>発生、スモーク発生といった問題点を改善するに至っていない。

【0007】 そこで、例えば特開平7-332141号公報等に開示されているように、燃料を予混合して均質な混合気を形成しつつ自着火燃焼するようにした高圧縮比の予混合自着火内燃機関を実現すると、空燃比が希薄であっても多点着火により一齊に燃焼が完了し、燃費性能が高くかつNO<sub>x</sub>排出濃度が非常に低い（10ppm程度）、高効率・低エミッション機関が得られることになる。

## 【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 ところが、上記予混合自着火内燃機関においては、自着火するため着火時期の制御が非常に困難であるという問題がある。つまり、筒内の温度を任意に制御できなければ、広い負荷範囲で安定した着火時期制御は不可能であるという問題がある。

【0009】 なお、特開平7-332140号公報には、予混合する燃料供給手段とは別に圧縮上死点近傍で総燃料量の15～25%の燃料を燃焼室に対して直接供給する手段を設け、NO<sub>x</sub>生成の増加を抑制しながら成層燃焼による安定した着火燃焼により安定着火領域の拡大を図ったものが開示されているが、ディーゼル機関との複合形態であり、それら両者の機能が相反し、それらの利点が共に得られるとは限らず、実際の制御は困難であるという問題がある。

【0010】 本発明は、上記従来の問題点に鑑み、広い

負荷範囲で着火時期を適切に制御することができる予混合着火内燃機関とその着火時期制御方法、及びそれに好適に利用できる内燃機関の圧縮比可変機構を提供することを目的とする。

## 【0011】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の予混合着火内燃機関は、吸気中に燃料を供給して予混合する予混合燃料供給手段と、着火時期に合わせて着火を開始させる着火開始手段と、燃焼室の容積を可変して圧縮比を可変する圧縮比可変手段と、内燃機関の負荷状態に応じて予混合燃料量及び圧縮比を可変する制御手段とを備えたものであり、負荷状態に基づく予混合燃料量に応じて圧縮比を可変することによってどのような負荷状態でも着火時期前に自着火しないように制御しつつ、着火時期に合わせて着火を開始させることによって確実に着火燃焼を制御するようにしている。

【0012】すなわち、負荷状態に応じた濃度に形成された予混合気が着火時期前には自着火しないように圧縮比を制御する一方、着火時期に合わせて、例えば着火燃料を供給することにより、拡散した着火燃料の燃焼にて燃焼室内に多数の火炎核を形成し、それにより燃焼室内の予混合気の多点自着火を誘起させて燃焼させるものであり、これにより広い負荷範囲においても着火時期を適切に制御して、均質混合気一斉燃焼による希薄燃焼・等容度の向上及び排出ガス清浄化を達成できるようにしている。

【0013】また、本発明の予混合着火内燃機関の着火時期制御方法は、吸気中に燃料を予混合するとともに着火時期に合わせて着火を開始させる予混合自着火内燃機関において、負荷に応じた予混合燃料量における着火温度を算出する工程と、圧縮端温度が予混合燃料が着火しない温度となる圧縮比を吸気温度と算出した着火温度とから算出する工程と、算出した圧縮比に調整する工程とを備えたものであり、負荷に応じた予混合気濃度（予混合燃料量と空気量）からその着火温度を算出し、圧縮端でその着火温度にならないように吸気温度を参照しながら圧縮比を算出して調整することにより、圧縮端前に自着火することなく、着火開始によって着実に多点自着火させるようにしている。

【0014】また、本発明の内燃機関の圧縮比可変機構は、燃焼室に臨む調整室と、調整室内に移動自在に嵌合されて調整室の容積を可変する第1のピストンと、第1のピストンに連結されるとともに油圧室の一端側に移動自在に嵌合された第2のピストンと、油圧室の他端側に移動自在に嵌合されるとともにクラシク軸に連動して回転するカムにて駆動される第3のピストンと、第2のピストンを油圧室の他端側に向けて付勢する手段と、第2のピストンが第3のピストンの移動に伴って油圧室の一端側に向けて移動する際に調整可能な任意の位置に位置すると油圧室から油圧を逃がす手段とを備えたものであ

り、油圧室から油圧を逃がす位置を調整することにより燃焼室に臨む調整室の容積を可変して圧縮比を応答性良くかつ高精度に可変できるようしている。また、調整室の容積を可変する第1のピストンをクラシク軸に連動するカムにて移動させ、任意の圧縮比となる位置で油圧を逃がしてそれ以上移動しないようにすることにより、燃焼行程毎に第1のピストンが移動して調整室の雰囲気を絶えず換気することができて、圧縮比の可変化のために燃焼行程に悪影響が生じないようにしている。

10 【0015】なお、この圧縮比可変機構は、予混合燃料の混合気が自着火した時期をセンサで検出し、検出した自着火時期に応じて圧縮比を調整することにより、広い負荷範囲においても着火時期を適切に制御するようにした予混合自着火内燃機関にも効果的に適用できる。

## 【0016】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の一実施形態を図1～図7を参照して説明する。

【0017】図1において、1はガソリンを主たる予混合燃料とし、セタン価の高い軽油を着火燃料とする予混合着火内燃機関であり、2はその気筒、3は気筒周壁を形成するシリンダーライナ、4はピストン、6は気筒1の上面を覆い、ピストン3上面との間に燃焼室5を形成するシリンダーヘッドである。7はシリンダーヘッド6に形成された吸気ポートであり、この吸気ポート7の燃焼室5に対する開口7aを開閉する吸気バルブ8が設けられている。9はシリンダーヘッド6に形成された排気ポートであり、燃焼室5に対する開口9a（図4参照）を開閉する排気バルブ（図示せず）が同様に設けられている。10は吸気ポート7を通して吸気バルブ8のステム基部に向けて予混合燃料を噴射供給する予混合燃料インジェクタであり、11は燃焼室5の中央部に向けて着火燃料を噴射供給する着火燃料インジェクタである。12は燃焼室5の容積を可変する圧縮比可変機構である。これら吸気ポート7の開口7aと排気ポート9の開口9aと着火燃料インジェクタ11と圧縮比可変機構12の燃焼室5における配置構成を図4に示す。

【0018】圧縮比可変機構12は、図2、図3に示すように、燃焼室5に臨む調整室13と、調整室13内に移動自在に嵌合されて調整室13の容積を可変する第1のピストン14と、第1のピストン14に連結されるとともに油圧室15の一端側に移動自在に嵌合された第2のピストン16と、油圧室15の他端側に移動自在に嵌合された第3のピストン17と、クラシク軸（図示せず）に連結されたカム軸18に取付けられた圧縮比可変用カム19と、第2のピストン16を油圧室15の他端側に向けて付勢するばね20と、カム19による第3のピストン17の移動に伴って油圧室15内の油圧を介して第2のピストン16がばね20の付勢力に抗して油圧室15の一端側に向けて移動する際に、調整可能な任意の位置まで移動したときに油圧室15から油圧を逃がす

可変油圧逃がし手段21とを備えている。

【0019】可変油圧逃がし手段21は、油圧室15における第2のピストン16の移動範囲の周壁を形成する回転可能なコントロールスリーブ22と、このコントロールスリーブ22の外周に形成された歯車23に噛み合うコントロールラック24と、コントロールスリーブ22に形成されたスピル溝25と、コントロールスリーブ22外周の所定位置でスピル溝25に連通するようにシリンダヘッド6に形成された油圧逃がし通路26にて構成され、コントロールラック25にてコントロールスリーブ22の回転位置を可変することで、スピル溝25の油圧逃がし通路26に対する開口位置が変化し、それに伴って第3のピストン17がカム19にて一定ストロークを移動しても第2のピストン16は任意位置まで移動すると停止し、それに伴って第1のピストン14にて調整室13の容積が可変されるように構成されている。27は、第3のピストン18がカム19の回転により図2の油圧室15の一端の位置から図3に示すように油圧室15の他端に移動した時に油圧室17に油圧を供給する給油通路である。

【0020】また、図1において、28は吸気バルブ8や排気バルブを開閉するカム、29はロッカーアームである。30は気筒2の周囲及び燃焼室5の上部に形成された水冷ジャケット、31はクランク室、32はクランク軸、33はクランク軸32とピストン4を連結するコンロッドである。

【0021】次に、動作制御構成を図5～図7を参照して説明する。図5において、35はECU（エンジン・コントロール・ユニット）で、現在の圧縮比と、クランク角と、吸気温度と、吸気管圧力と、アクセル開度と、エンジン回転速度に関する検出信号が入力され、ROMに格納されたマップ36（図7に示すグラフに基づいたもの）を参照して、コントロールラック24の位置制御信号と、予混合燃料インジェクタ10から噴射供給する燃料量と噴射時期の制御信号と、着火燃料インジェクタ11による噴射時期制御信号とを出力するように構成されている。

【0022】ここで、現在の圧縮比はコントロールラック24の位置制御信号から求められる。また、燃料量に関しては、着火燃料は少量の一定量に設定され、予混合燃料の噴射量は吸気管圧力とアクセル開度とエンジン回転数から求められる負荷に応じて略比例的に変化される。また、噴射タイミングに関しては、着火燃料は最適な着火時期となるようにクランク角と回転速度に応じて設定され、予混合燃料に関しては均質な混合気が形成されるように、着火するより充分前の適切な期間に設定される。

【0023】次に、制御動作を図6と図7を参照して説明する。まず、ステップ#1で、現在の圧縮比と吸気温度から圧縮端温度を算出する。図7において、横軸に圧

縮端での圧力をとり、実効圧縮比 $\epsilon$ を図中に示している。現在、例えば吸気温度すなわち圧縮開始温度が20℃で、実効圧縮比 $\epsilon$ が1.2となっており、図中のA点にあるとすると圧縮端温度は350℃程度である。次に、ステップ#2で、吸気管圧力、アクセル開度、エンジン回転数から負荷を算出し、ステップ#3でその負荷に応じた予混合燃料供給量を算出し、その空燃比における着火温度を図8に示すようなマップから求める。図7において、ガソリン濃度 $\phi$ が0.7であればその着火温度は370℃程度であり、圧縮端温度よりも高いために着火することはないが、現時点で負荷が大きくなつてそれに応じたガソリン濃度 $\phi$ が1.0になるとすると、その着火温度は270℃程度となる。そこで、このまま圧縮比であると圧縮端前に着火することになるため、次にステップ#4で着火温度270℃よりも低い圧縮端温度になる圧縮比を求める。例えば、図中の実効圧縮比 $\epsilon$ が8のB点に圧縮比を設定すると、そのときの圧縮端温度は270℃程度で、着火温度は290℃程度となる。しかも、この実効圧縮比 $\epsilon$ が8のときの着火燃料の着火温度は230℃程度であり、圧縮端温度270℃よりも十分に低いために確実に着火する。次に、ステップ#5で実効圧縮比 $\epsilon$ が1.2から8になるように、コントロールラック24に対して調整信号を出力し、負荷に応じた空燃比に対応する圧縮比に調整する。次いで、ステップ#6で上記予混合燃料量を供給するように予混合燃料インジェクタ10に制御信号を出力し、ステップ#7で所定のタイミングで着火燃料インジェクタ11に噴射信号を出力し、一定量の着火燃料を噴射供給する。

【0024】かくして、本実施形態によれば、負荷状態に対応する予混合燃料量からその着火温度を算出し、圧縮端でその着火温度にならないように圧縮比を算出してコントロールラック24を調整しているので、負荷状態に応じた濃度の予混合気が着火時期前には自着火する恐れは全くなく、一方着火時期に合わせて着火燃料インジェクタ11から着火燃料を噴射することにより、拡散した着火燃料の燃焼にて燃焼室5内に多数の火炎核が形成され、それにより燃焼室5内の予混合気の多点自着火を誘起させて一斉に燃焼することになる。従って、広い負荷範囲においても着火時期を適切に制御することができ、混合気の一斉燃焼による希薄燃焼・等容度の向上及び排出ガス清浄化を達成することができる。

【0025】上記実施形態では、着火開始手段として着火燃料インジェクタ11を設け、セタン価の高い軽油を着火燃料として供給する例を示したが、着火燃料はセタン価の違う異種燃料である必要はなく、同一燃料でもよい。というのは、着火時期に合わせて噴射された着火燃料が多数の火炎核を形成する際の局所的な混合気濃度は、予混合気のそれよりも必ず濃い状態となるために着火温度は低くなつてお、そのため予混合燃料と着火燃料は同一燃料であつても上記と同様の燃焼方式が成立し

て同様の効果が得されることになる。

【0026】また、着火開始手段としては、着火燃料インジェクタ11に限らず、他の手段を適用することもできる。例えば、プラズマジェット点火方式の適用が考えられる。これによれば、予混合燃料が電気エネルギーにより多数の火炎核を形成しながら燃焼室内に噴出し、残りの予混合燃料の一斉自着火を誘起するため、上記と同様に予混合気の一斉燃焼による希薄燃焼・等容度の向上及び排出ガス清浄化を達成することができる。

【0027】また、上記実施形態では予混合燃料インジェクタ10から吸気ポート7内に予混合燃料を噴射供給する例を示したが、予混合燃料を筒内に着火するよりも充分前に直接噴射するようにしてもよい。

【0028】更に、上記実施形態では、4サイクルの内燃機関における実施形態を例示したが、本発明の予混合着火内燃機関は、図8に示す他の実施形態のようにユニフロー式2サイクル内燃機関にも適用することができる。

【0029】図8において、41はガソリンを主燃料とし、セタン価の高い軽油を着火燃料とする2サイクルの予混合着火内燃機関であり、42はその気筒、43は気筒周壁を形成するシリンダーライナ、44はピストン、45は気筒周壁におけるピストン44の下死点近傍の中間高さ位置に形成された掃気孔であり、接線方向に傾斜したスワールポート45aと気筒42の中心を向くストレートポート45bが周方向に交互に配設されている。46は掃気孔45の外周に配設された掃気室である。47は気筒42の上面を覆い、ピストン54上面との間に燃焼室を形成するシリンダーヘッド、48はシリンダーヘッド57に形成された排気ポートで、燃焼室に開口する排気口48aを開閉する排気バルブ49が設けられている。50は圧縮行程の前半に主燃料を噴射供給する予混合燃料インジェクタ、51は燃焼室内に着火燃料を噴射供給する着火燃料インジェクタである。また、52は燃焼室の容積を可変する圧縮比可変機構であり、上記実施形態の圧縮比可変機構12と同様の構成である。

【0030】なお、図8中、53は掃気室46に新気を加圧供給する掃気ポンプ、54はクランク軸、55はコンロッド、56はクランク室、57は排気バルブ49を開閉するカム、58はシリンダーヘッドカバーである。

【0031】この実施形態においても、予混合燃料インジェクタ50から負荷に応じた予混合主燃料量を圧縮端までに新気中に噴射して予混合し、その予混合燃料量に応じた圧縮比となるように圧縮比可変機構52にて燃焼室の容積を可変し、着火時期に着火燃料インジェクタ51から着火燃料を噴射することによって、確実に着火燃焼を制御することができ、均質混合気一斉燃焼による希薄燃焼・等容度の向上及び排出ガス清浄化を達成することができる。

【0032】更に、上記圧縮比可変機構12、52は、

先行する燃焼工程において予混合燃料の混合気が自着火した時期をセンサで検出し、その検出した自着火時期や混合気の濃度等に応じて圧縮比を調整することによって着火時期を広い負荷範囲で適切に制御するようにした予混合自着火内燃機関にも適用することができ、その場合着火燃料インジェクタ11、51を設けなくてよいので構成が簡単になる。

### 【0033】

【発明の効果】本発明の予混合着火内燃機関によれば、

10 以上のように、吸気中に燃料を供給して予混合する予混合燃料供給手段と、着火時期に合わせて着火を開始させる着火開始手段と、燃焼室の容積を可変して圧縮比を可変する可変圧縮手段と、内燃機関の負荷状態に応じて予混合燃料量及び圧縮比を可変する制御手段とを備えているので、負荷状態に基づく予混合燃料量に応じて圧縮比を可変することによってどのような負荷状態でも着火時期前に自着火しないように制御しつつ、燃焼室に着火時期に合わせて着火を開始することによって確実に着火燃焼を制御することができ、均質混合気一斉燃焼による希薄燃焼・等容度の向上及び排出ガス清浄化を達成することができる。

【0034】また、本発明の予混合着火内燃機関の着火時期制御方法によれば、負荷に応じた予混合燃料量における着火温度を算出する工程と、圧縮端温度が予混合燃料が着火しない温度となる圧縮比を吸気温度と算出した着火温度とから算出する工程と、算出した圧縮比に調整する工程とを備えているので、負荷に応じた予混合燃料量からその着火温度を算出し、圧縮端でその着火温度にならないように吸気温度を参照しながら圧縮比を算出して調整することにより、圧縮端前に自着火することなく、着火開始によって着実に多点自着火させることができる。

【0035】また、本発明の内燃機関の圧縮比可変機構によれば、燃焼室に臨む調整室と、調整室内に移動自在に嵌合されて調整室の容積を可変する第1のピストンと、第1のピストンに連結されるとともに油圧室の一端側に移動自在に嵌合された第2のピストンと、油圧室の他端側に移動自在に嵌合されるとともにクランク軸に連動して回転するカムにて駆動される第3のピストンと、40 第2のピストンを油圧室の他端側に向けて付勢する手段と、第2のピストンが第3のピストンの移動に伴って油圧室の一端側に向けて移動する際に調整可能な任意の位置に位置すると油圧室から油圧を逃がす手段とを備えているので、油圧室から油圧を逃がす位置を調整することにより燃焼室に臨む調整室の容積を可変して圧縮比を応答性良くかつ高精度に可変でき、しかも燃焼行程毎に第1のピストンが移動して調整室の雰囲気を絶えず換気することができ、圧縮比の可変化により燃焼工程に悪影響が生じるのを防止できる。

50 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図 1】本発明の予混合着火内燃機関の一実施形態の概略構成を示す縦断正面図である。

【図 2】同実施形態における要部の拡大縦断正面図である。

【図 3】同実施形態における圧縮比可変機構の他の動作状態を示す断面図である。

【図 4】同実施形態における配置構成を示す平面図である。

【図 5】同実施形態における制御構成のブロック図である。

【図 6】同実施形態における制御動作のフローチャートである。

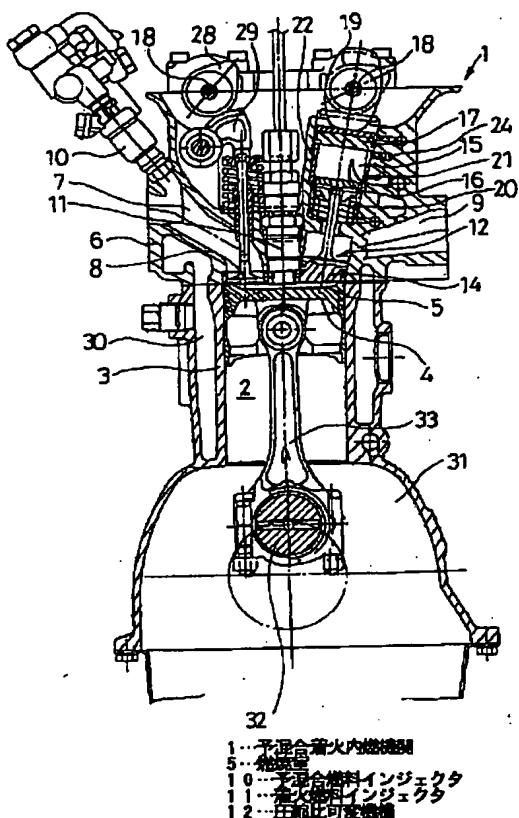
【図 7】同実施形態における圧縮比と圧縮端温度と予混合燃料及び着火燃料の着火温度の関係を示すグラフである。

【図 8】本発明の予混合着火内燃機関の他の実施形態の概略構成を示す縦断正面図である。

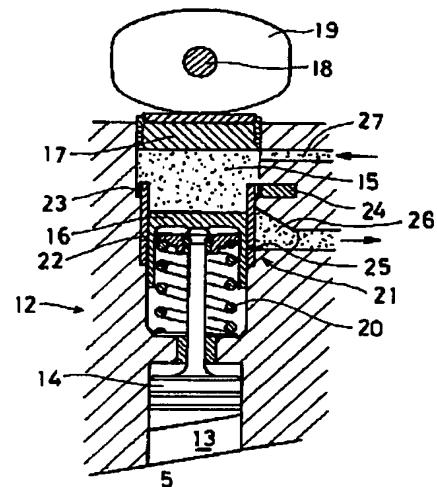
【符号の説明】

1 予混合着火内燃機関  
 5 燃焼室  
 10 予混合燃料インジェクタ  
 11 着火燃料インジェクタ  
 12 圧縮比可変機構  
 13 調整室  
 14 第1のピストン  
 15 油圧室  
 16 第2のピストン  
 17 第3のピストン  
 18 圧縮比可変用カム  
 20 ばね  
 21 可変油圧逃がし手段  
 35 ECU  
 41 予混合着火内燃機関  
 50 予混合燃料インジェクタ  
 51 着火燃料インジェクタ  
 52 圧縮比可変機構

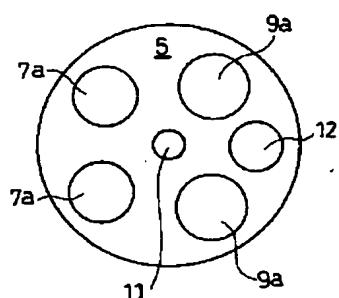
【図 1】



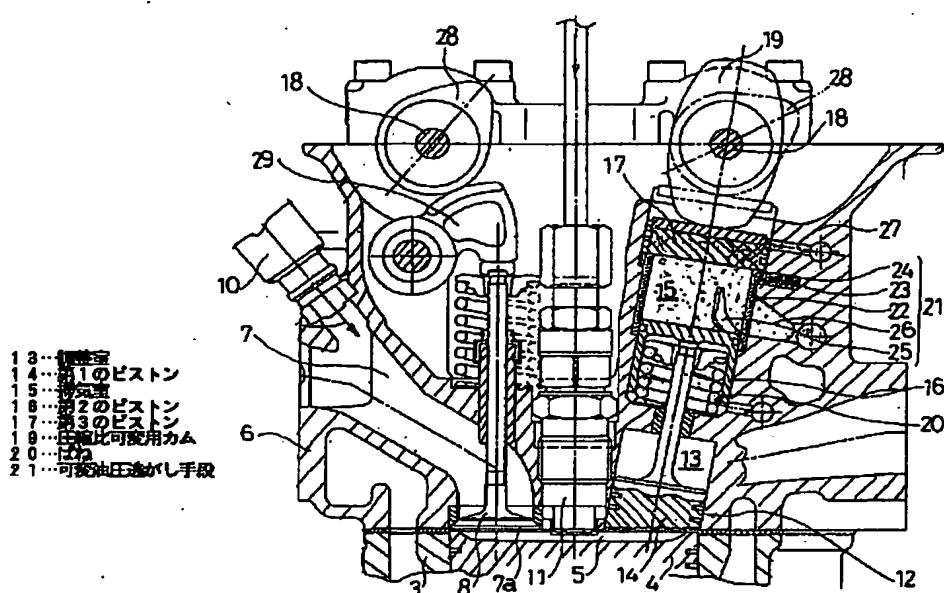
【図 3】



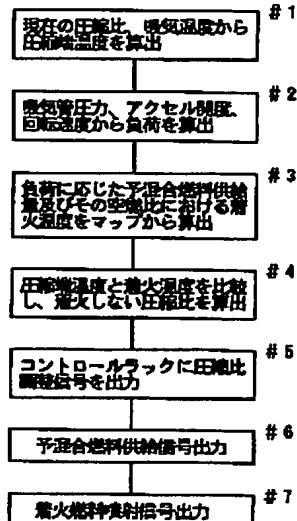
【図 4】



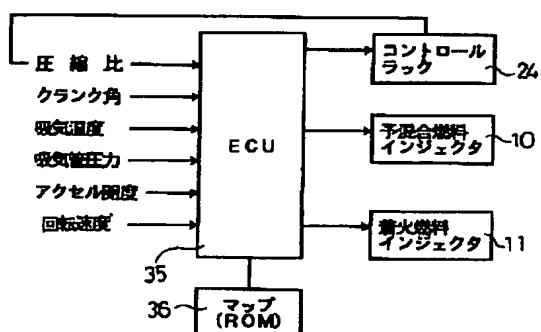
【図2】



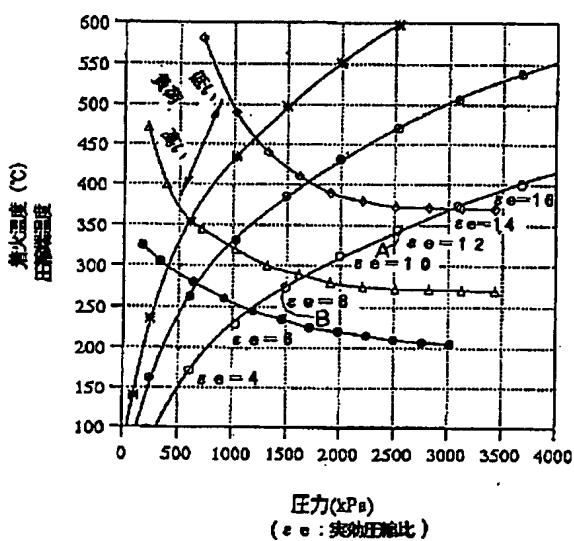
[図 6]



【图5】

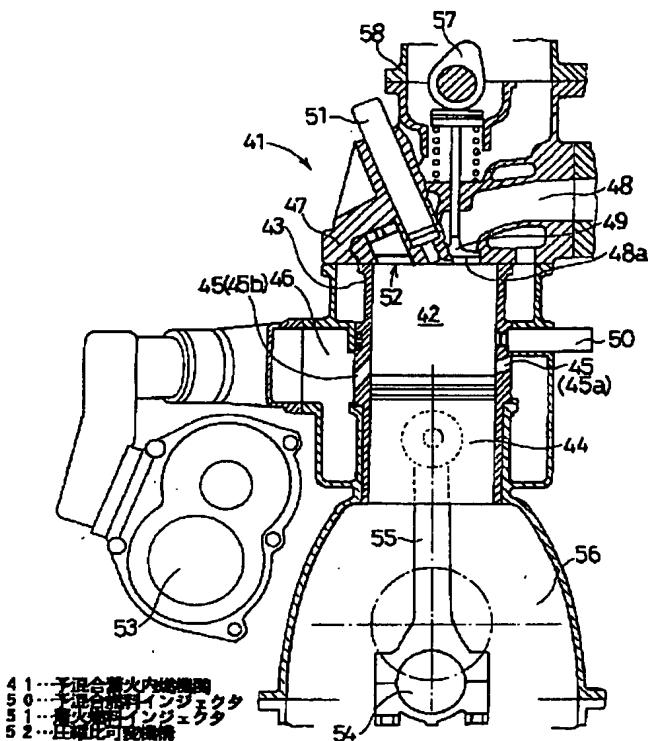


[图 7]



- 軽油発火温度(℃)
- △ ガリツ  $\phi \geq 1.0$  発火温度(℃)
- ◆ ガリツ  $\phi = 0.7$  発火温度(℃)
- 圧縮開始温度20℃
- 圧縮開始温度80℃
- 圧縮開始温度140℃

【図 8】



フロントページの続き

(51) Int. Cl. 6

F 02 D 43/00

識別記号

301

F I

F 02 D 43/00

301 S

301 H